



Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

**FROM WASHINGTON.**  
The California Senators in their Seats—Gov. Seward Stirring up the Animals—The Backing Down of the Heroes Again—Postponement of the Good Time Coming—Proceedings of the Senate on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1850.

The Bounty Land Bill occupied the morning, previous to the special order, which was the Abolition of the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia Bill—that is a long adjective, but I have English Parliamentary authority for the grammar of it. This last made the great feature of the day, unless the appearance of the new California Senators, Messrs. Freedman and Gwin, in the hall, and their taking the oath of office and selecting their seats, be considered as such.

The debate on the bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade went along very cozily indeed, various trifling amendments being rejected, until the proposition arrived to report the bill to the House, when Mr. Seward arose in his quiet, self-possessed manner, as if he were about to do the most innocent thing in the world, and moved to strike out the whole bill, and substitute a bill which he sent to the Clerk's desk, and which proved to be a bill for Abolishing Slavery itself in the District of Columbia. This was a perfect petard in the heart of the unsuspecting citadel. It was the clap of thunder in the clear sky, of which we have heard traditionally all our lives. Astonishment at the audacity of the thing seemed to be the first sentiment which pervaded the Senate, and held them in silence for an indefinite period of time, until they were aroused by the call of the Chair for the vote on the proposition. The emotion rapidly melted away, into varying hues, like the transmutations of the dying dolphin, or assumed new shapes like the celebrated "dramatic scenes" or the phantasmas of a sick man's dreams.

When the Southern hot heads, and indeed with Southern Honors of all grades, the sentiment passed rapidly from astonishment to the audacity to indignation at the strictness of the act. It had cost a deal of trouble to get every body into a state of good feeling! and then, just when of all times in the world, when that blessed work had been happily accomplished, when every body was fraternizing with every body else, when the lamb had lain down with the leopard, and when, above all, several "big drinks" and general jollifications had just been held to celebrate the actual advent of the good time coming, to find that the old red dragon of Abolitionism had broke loose again, and was thrashing his mighty tail about in the very Hall and under the benches of the Senate; it was not to be endured by human patience. If Southern Senators were indignant, Northern Senators were not a little flustered, and several, from whom, perhaps, somewhat different things might have been hoped, showed the white feather. The first to take the floor was Mr. Baldwin of Conn., who had generally stood first pretty well upon all issues of this sort. He deprecated this movement exceedingly; and although the resolutions of the Legislature of his State, which he presented to the Senate only a short time since, and which he adverted to, proclaimed the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia as one of the things to be done forthwith, he could not but look at the introduction of this measure at this time as extremely indecent and impudent. The reason of his indelicacy lay in the fact that although this bill had now been doctored with such unscrupulous amendments that he could not vote for it himself as it now stands, yet he is not without hopes that the House of Representatives may strike out the amendments—such, for example, as making the aiding of a slave to escape a penitentiary for life, which it is not, and has never been in this District—and send it back to the Senate in such a shape that he could give it his support. Mr. Seward's substitute does not propose the immediate and absolute abolition of slavery in the District at all events, but that \$200,000 be appropriated to pay the value of the slaves to the masters, and then a vote be taken, for or against the abolition, by the inhabitants of the District—if Yes, then the act is to go into effect, otherwise to remain void, and of no effect. Mr. Baldwin, with considerable show of reason, objected—that there was still a chance of getting this bill passed in a shape that freedom will gain real advantage, but that, by the defeat of Mr. Seward's bill, by the vote of the people, the whole would be lost, with slavery and the slave trade remaining unimpaired.

Mr. Mangum came next. He flew completely off the handle! There had been no time during the last twenty-five years when he would not have been ready and gratified to vote for the abolition of the slave-trade in the District of Columbia, but now the cup was filled to overflowing. It was obvious that the demands of fanaticism would never be appeased, and for one he would make no attempt to conciliate it. He should change his tack, and would vote against it in any shape, contrary to what he had all along intended. He was as mad as a March hare. He got himself called to order for unmannly language, such as might come from too much patriotism or poor brandy, and had to back down. Then, Mr. Dayton next got the floor. He, too, regretted exceedingly that Mr. Seward had "without consulting anybody," which seemed to be the gravamen of the offence, thrown all the nice arrangements for harmony throughout the country into pit. He did not think a proposition for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia should be made or introduced now. It was not a proper time. The public mind has been too much excited and is not yet quieted, &c. &c.

Mr. Dawson was in an agony of patriotic philippic against political demagogism, and could only attribute the origin of such propositions to the hopelessness of attaining to fame with the low cast of talents possessed by certain individuals, otherwise than by forming some new party, and getting up a ferment. He, too, grew unmannerly as he proceeded, got himself called to order, and had to back down. Mr. Seward, who had raised the muss, was then forgotten in the melee. He sat dejectedly by, as if he enjoyed the fun. But Baldwin and Dayton each caught a whipping. Pratt basted Baldwin, Atchison belabored Dayton. It was obvious that he was as ready as the others to do this great wrong, but he only wished to wait a more appropriate occasion, when the South should be less on the alert than ever. He, Mr. Atchison, wished the South to defer, and let it roll on from the Green Mountains of Vermont, and all the lakes and rivers and canals of New York, sweeping westward until it shall meet with the responsive echo coming from the new empire looming up on the Pacific shore. Let every man who fears God and regards the rights of humanity, by all reasonable means oppose, resist, and seek the repeal of such an infamous statute, as an indispensable condition of eternal life. Let the press speak, and especially the religious press, and let that portion of it that will not speak be looked upon as cowardly, pro-slavery, and recreant to the claims of God and man. And let the pulpit speak, and let the ministers of the sanctuary teach that opposition to such laws is obedience to God. We now declare that it is our purpose so to write and so to teach, so long as we can hold a pen, or utter words in the ears of men. If we live not to see it repealed, we will teach our children to oppose it after we are dead, and enjoin upon them to engrave it upon our tomb-stone, that we lived and died in opposition to the fugitive slave law of eighteen hundred and fifty.

Rhode Island stands clear of any vote in favor of this kidnapper's bill, and we are of the opinion that it will stand as clear of any man who will accept the office of a slave-master. One thing is quite certain, if a man does accept the office, and send back one or two men who have taken their liberty to themselves, he will have to leave South with his master and stand to consider as *pledged* to freedom. His profession of devotion to the free soil principle had been so large and oft repeated, and in all, there had been such an appearance of downright sincerity, that we could not even for a moment distrust his vote, even though we knew he was elected by and acted with a party that made nothing, if convenient, seem to it of sacrificing all past professions and eschewing its most established principles. Far more than a week previous to his vote, in the Texas Boundary and New Mexico bill, in which he consummated his shame, he avowed to those who scolded him the year and nays, upon minor questions, that a change was going on in Mr. Wilson's mind. That change has now been completely wrought, and he stands before the country as one of the most recreant of men. He will probably receive a compensation for his apostasy the glittering award of Collector at California, but he has lost the confidence of thousands who were wont to believe and say that "long Jim's legs would never bend to the slave power."—*Worcester Spy.*

**SLAVE EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.** — The steamer Commodore Stockton is advertised to sail shortly from Charleston for California, with a number of southern gentlemen accompanied by their slaves. It would seem from this, that the scheme for establishing a slave colony in that territory, for the purpose of washing the gold mines, is not altogether a humbug, as has been conjectured. It is represented that this association will be formidable in numbers and influence. The Jackson (ultra) Mississippian asserts that "5000 slaves will be sent to California before the expiration of this year, if the measure before Congress to admit California can be repudiated by that body." It thinks that in case this enterprise is successful, the value of slaves at home will be greatly enhanced.

We clip the preceding paragraph from the editorial columns of a leading secular journal of this city, where it appears without one word of disapprobation of the scheme for forcing slavery upon a soil declared free, but in just such a way as to excite the cupidity of southern traders, and to help forward the movement. Where now is Mr. Webster's divine law, which so effectually bars slavery from our Pacific coast? We need only to ask ourselves, "What is to be done with the slaves?" We have seldom, if ever, been called upon to record a more painful, or, in our view, a more unfortunate result. It is intended as a measure of conciliation, it will be believed, most skillfully fated of its object. Instead of allaying, it will excite and create agitation. It is a measure so utterly in defiance of public opinion, that even its advocates can hardly expect it will be enforced.—*Boston Atlas.*

What think you now of the policy of Seward in this particular? By many it will be condemned, and probably by none more severely than by many of his Whig friends. For my own part, I regard it as not only a correct, but as an important and well-timed movement for the position which he holds. It is in the nature of a bill of exceptions at the bar. It deserves the question. It gives notice that the dissent

tents from the recent compromise are not to be regarded as privies, nor as bound by the judgment, but that they will deem themselves at liberty at any time to rip up the whole affair. I think it is a wise act than either the enemies or the friends of Seward will be likely to admit at this day. The people will never be satisfied while there is a slave on the national domain; and without this movement, every future attempt in that direction would have been met by a charge of a breach of compromise. Seward and Chase will probably vote alone. Hale being absent; but as a mere political position, I would rather stand with them, looking to the future, than with the overwhelming majority against them. S. P. A.

**ED** If every religious journal in the land would register its testimony against the Fugitive Slave Law, in the following emphatic manner, that Law would at once be rendered powerless.

From the True Wesleyan.

**THE LAW FOR CATCHING MEN.**

The Fugitive Slave Bill, so called, has passed both Houses of Congress, and we suppose has become a law, so far as "iniquity can be law." Against this outrage upon the statutes of heaven and the rights of humanity, we record our protest, and pledge our uncompromising opposition, as strong as the powers of life and death. As far as we are concerned, we are, in our apprehension, greatly mistaken. It may be the means of oppressing some kind-hearted men who relieve the necessities of the stranger who asks their aid when flying from oppression; and it will, we doubt not, make the whole system more odious than ever; but without the aid of public sentiment, it can never effect the objects intended by its passage. We shall now see who there is among us that will consent to take the office of PUBLIC SLAVE CATCHER. If there is such a one, he ought to be known.—*Worcester Spy.*

## The Liberator.

### No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, SEPT. 27, 1850.

### THE FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL.

#### ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF MASSACHUSETTS, BY THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Massachusetts Freemen and Women! Politicians and worldly men are just congratulating themselves that the much vexed question of slavery is at rest, and that a compromise which is satisfactory to the moderate men of both sections of the country has been effected. They do not know, or have forgotten, that the law of the eternal God is right and truth. They do not know, or have forgotten, that any question in order to be really settled, must be settled right. No adding compromise can possibly be made between right and wrong—between truth and falsehood—between slavery and freedom. Right and Truth and Freedom must prevail, as surely as God's law is right and true.

The Constitution of the United States (Art. 4, sec. 2) provides that "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." This is the only clause which provides for the return of fugitive slaves.

Two things must be established, before any one can be surrendered under this clause. (1.) It

must appear that he owes service, or is a slave; and, (2.) that it is his master or his agent who claims him. The first opens the whole question, whether the man is legally a slave or not. The second, implying that he is a slave of someone, simply relates to the question, whether the right master claims him. Obviously there is nothing in all this, which prevents Congress from allowing the alleged fugitive to prove his freedom, or test the legality of the claim by a jury trial, where witnesses can be introduced on both sides, and the evidence most carefully sifted. Congress most manifestly has the power, that would it the will, to simplify the matter as much as possible, the law declares that the testimony of the alleged fugitive shall in no case be admitted, but at the same time points out a way in which the claimant can, by his own oath, or that of his agent, most easily fabricate conclusive evidence in support of his claim.

To obtain this evidence, a slaveholder may go before the judge of any court of record in his own State, and by ex parte testimony "make satisfactory proof" to that judge of the escape of his slave; and thereupon a record is made of the matter so proved, and also a general description of the person so escaping, with such convenient certainty as may be, and a transcript of such record, authenticated by the attorney of the clerk and of the seal of said court being produced."

Massachusetts, and exhibited to any of the above named judges or commissioners, shall be held and taken to be full and conclusive evidence of the fact of escape, and that the service or labor of the persons escaping is due to the party in such record mentioned. And upon the production by the said party of other and further evidence, if necessary, either oral or affidavit, in addition to what is contained in the said record of the identity of the person escaping, he or she shall be delivered up to the claimant.

The result of this provision, in nearly every case,

must be, that the slaveholder, by his own oath, or,

what is the same thing, that of his agents, taken wholly ex parte, and without being subjected to any close examination, may, through the process of a court record in his own State, prepare for use against citizens and residents here, conclusive evidence of the fact that a person of such a size, shape, and personal appearance, is his fugitive slave. The soul of each man responds to the laws of God. Do unto others as you would have them do unto you!—Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself!—and the slave who is toiling on a Southern plantation, and the slave who has manifestly compassed his escape, are no less our neighbor than the friend whom we have known and loved from boyhood. God is the common Father of us all. All men, black as well as white, are brethren.

We cannot bring ourselves to believe that the Old Bay State is to become a hunting-ground for slaves. We will not believe that Massachusetts freemen will lend their aid to this monstrous inhumanity, until experience shall have demonstrated the fact. Who is there who is so heartless as not to be willing to rescue and assist William and Ellen Craft? Where shall we find the man with soul so dead as to be willing to seize the heroic woman, Betsy Blakley, who concealed a board ship, escaped from Wilmington, N. C.? Whose house and purse would not be opened to her shelter and protection against the slave-hunter? No! the law cannot be enforced in Massachusetts! It is contrary to the moral sense of the community, and the community will repudiate it.

\* \* \* \* \* to be confronted with the witness against him: to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor: and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense' and 'in suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved.'

'The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or treason the public safety may require it.'

(Art. 1, sec. 9.) Congress, therefore, not only has the power, but in order to come up to the spirit of the constitutional provision, it is bound to enact that if a party claim another as a slave, which is extended to this subject, the master of which shall be tried by a jury of twelve men, under all the formalities and guards which it is possible to throw around the liberty of the subject, before the alleged fugitive shall be surrendered. Most manifestly, the same security ought to be given to a person who is claimed only as a slave, which is extended to the vilest of criminals. The guiding principle should be, it is far better that ninety and nine persons who are really fugitive slaves shall escape than that one freeman, however humble his condition, shall be put in jeopardy.

But the Fugitive Slave Bill has become a law. Do you fully realize how entirely these fundamental safeguards of liberty, which the Constitution thus points out, are disregarded in its enactment? Are you fully aware how completely the rights and liberties of our own free citizens are placed at the mercy of the slave-hunter?

At the South, if two slaveholders disagree as to the ownership of a slave, a jury must pass upon the question, so sacred is deemed the right of property! But if the man claimed on Massachusetts soil as a slave, protests that he owns himself—ay, even if he is really a free citizen of the Old Bay State, and legally capable of holding any office under its Constitution or laws; still, under the provisions of this act of Congress, he is denied the right of a trial by jury to establish his freedom!—If the man's horse is claimed,

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For the Liberator.

## A RESPONSE

To the Call for a Convention to take into consideration  
the subject of Woman's Rights, &c. &c.

List now to the call for this novel Convention—  
Brethren, awaken, and give your attention!  
Complaints from the aggrieved, albeit ideal,  
Should arouse the brave heart to sympathy real.  
Let us meet, then, at once, our noble accusers,  
Nor longer remain their mistaken abusers.

Who knows but we, as the 'Lords of Creation,'  
Have verily given this high provocation,  
And in the excess of our pride and our power,  
Have trampled on woman 'till this very hour;  
Sat even as gods, and declared her to be  
Inferior to man by Heaven's decree?

Who knows but thus, in our blindness of vision,  
We have marked as her 'sphere' a menial's domain;  
Or potted and spoiled what else was designed  
Our emperor, in all, ay, even in mind,  
Till at length she's become contented to be  
The toy of our sex, the weak trifler we see?

Who knows what vast powers, in napkins now hid-  
den,

May leap forth to bles, if once unforbidden?  
If custom and law would but leave a fair field,

With weapons which nature prepared her to wield,  
And man cease to mock, with a frown or a sneer,

Her presence, wher'er in the field she appear?

Who knows what her eloquence, furnished by use,  
For the work of reform, in time might produce?  
What hopes would arise in the heart of despair,  
Like roses of Sharon, blossoming there;

If pulpits were open, and forums, fortho;

And sex all unknowns in the advent of Truth?

Who knows the high destiny planned for us here,  
When woman shall hold, and man find his sphere—  
When neither shall strive to confine or control  
The upward aspirations of each panting soul—  
When both shall unite, in harmony ascending,

Their watch-word, Excelsior, forever ascending?

Now they ask not for favor, but claim as their right,  
What man still withhold by the force of his might;  
And cite to the contest those logical powers  
So bravely assumed as exclusively ours,

To show them from Nature or a true Revelation,

Our warrant to rule over half the creation.

Let us yield what they claim, then, and throw open  
wide

The broad highway of life, for ages denied;

And cheer them while strivin with earnest endeavor

To attain their high destiny now and then;

And give them, instead of our scorn and derision,

Equal laws, equal rights, and an equal position.

A. B. C.

From the Boston Post.

TO J. G. W\*\*\*\*\*.

Vain Poet! I when thy halting muse  
Hath hobbled through her impotence;—  
I'll let her only attribute,  
Defying rhythm and common sense;—

When thy blunt pen hath spattered forth  
All which thine addled brain could utter;—  
And greasy grocers buy thee up;  
To wrap around their cheese and butter;—

When all which wittiest thou deem'st,  
And wittier, too, shall be forgot;—  
When no one, save thy creditors,  
Shall heed thy grave, or know the spot;—

The simplest thought—the tiniest wit,  
What overleaps the present time;—  
His mind out-sorts the finis grasp,  
Intrepid—liberal—sublime!

WALTER ANONYM, Esq.

\* Daniel Webster.

For the Liberator.

## REPLY.

Thou, Walter Anonym, Esq.—  
'Intrepid—liberal (?)—sublime'—  
Has caught the tallest muse's fire,  
And distanced every poet's rhyme!

Yet, in thy warmth, hast thou not erred,  
In deeming Freedom's Poet 'vain'?

From human lips who ever head  
A thought more palpably insane?

His 'halting muse'! his 'impotence'!—  
His boldness, bluntness, and his wit,  
Crowded within thy place-for-sense,  
They feeble cranium would split!

Art thou a judge of poetry?

Its 'common sense,' its 'reason,' 'rhyme'?  
Can't thou decide whether it be  
Ridiculous, or all-sublime?

Long ere those manuscripts are 'bought'  
'To wrap around your cheese and butter,'  
Your boasted Patriot's highest thought?  
May be beside him, in the gutter!

Your 'Patriot's' wit, with his 'retainers,'  
And yours to boot, combined together,  
And that of Taylor's funeral trainers,  
Would scarcely weigh a single feather!

The selfish can appreciate not  
What overleaps the present time;—

Why, then, for a notorious sot  
Rack your poor brains in writing rhyme?

OLD COLONY.  
\* O be joyful!

From the National Era.

TO JOHN G. WHITTIER.

BY A. CURTIS.

Osh Whittier, thou noble son of song!

Earth's toiling millions, struggling to be free,  
Turn with fond hope and gratitude to thee,  
As one whose love of truth and courage strong  
Shall help to batter down the walls of wrong,  
And hasten on the glorious reign of peace,

When strife and hate, and murderous war shall  
cease.

And men no more at Error's call shall throng.  
Upstirring Might has triumphed far too long,

And thou hast labored with heroic zeal,  
In fear and hope, with earnest pen and tongue,

For Right, and Truth, and for our country's weal.  
THI Freedoms hosts count thee their champion,  
And one and all bid thee, still, in God's name, go on.

Jefferson, Ohio, July 22, 1850.

WHAT A WORLD IT MIGHT BE!

Of what a world of beauty  
A loving heart might plan—  
If man did but his duty,  
And helped his brother man!

The angel-gods would brighten  
The threshold with their wings,  
And love divine enlighten  
The old forgotten springs.

## Reformatory.

FREDERIKA BREMER, AND ZACHARY TAYLOR, THE SLAVEHOLDER.

MEMORIAL, (Ohio.) Sunday, September 8, 1850.

TO JAMES HAGGERTON, Dublin, Ireland:

DEAR JAMES—My heart is sorely grieved, and turns to thee for sympathy, because in thy domestic circle I have so often spoken with thee, in heart-felt admiration of the person who has sent anguish to the hearts of three millions of slaves—all those, in this land, who feel for them as bound with them. The facts are these:—

Zachary Taylor, late President of this falsely-named republic, claimed, held and used three hundred human beings as slaves—turned them into brutes and things—compelled them to live without marriage—crushed and suffered all their domestic ties and dearests, by tearing asunder husbands and wives, parents and children, brothers and sisters—bred and reared human beings for the market as he did mules and swine—and merged the bodies and souls of his slaves, their reason, their conscience, their time and eternity, their God, their entire being, in his own pecuniary profit. This same Zachary Taylor, in connection with Cuban bloodhounds, led on the exterminating war against the Seminole Indians, to destroy them, solely because they gave refuge to men and women fleeing from the whips, fettters and horrors of slavery. He led on the war against Mexico, waged solely to extend and perpetuate slavery; to increase the profits of the slave trade, and to give efficiency to slave-breeding. Eighty thousand Mexicans were murdered, and several thousand Indians were torn to pieces, by Zachary Taylor and his conditors—because they would not give up their soil to the dominion of slavery. He led on the war against Europe, because he had been repudiated by the slaves, their reason, their conscience, their time and eternity, their God, their entire being, in his own pecuniary profit. This same Zachary Taylor, in connection with Cuban bloodhounds, led on the exterminating war against the Seminole Indians, to destroy them, solely because they gave refuge to men and women fleeing from the whips, fettters and horrors of slavery. He led on the war against Mexico, because he had been repudiated by the slaves, their reason, their conscience, their time and eternity, their God, their entire being, in his own pecuniary profit. 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